# The Boardicka Advertising.

LARDEDE & JONES, Editors.

"We will cling to the pillars of the temple of our liberties, and if it must fall we will person unider the ruins."

G. WHITPIBLD GOODRICH, Printer.

VOLUME I. \*

EDGEFIELD C. H. APRIL 21, 1886.

MONT

#### The Edgefield Advertiser. is Published \*VERY THURSDAY MORNING.

TERMS .- Three Dollars per amount if paid in advince. Three Dollars and tiffy Cents if paid before the expiration of Six Months from

paid before the expiration of Six Months from the date of Salecription.—and Four Dollars if not paid within Six Months. Subscribers out of the State are required to pay in edvance.

No subscription received for less than one year, and no paper discontinued nutil all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the iditors.

All subscriptions will be continued unless otherwise ordered at the ond of the year.

Advances Six Six Sons plantably inserted in Sol continued unless otherwise ordered at the ond of the year.

23 cents per square, for the first insertion, and 435 cents for each commance. Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on them, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.
All communications addressed to the Editors,

(POST-PAID) will be promptly and strictly at-

### GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS, CHERRY HOLD, FEB. 25, 1836. CHERRY Horr, FER. 25, 1836.

III. Quota of arms which the State is entitled to receive annually from the Federal Government, is proportioned to the effective militia love exhibited in the general return, filed in the War Department; and it is believed that the State has received heretatione, greatly less than her—just proportion from the want of a tall return. It is, therefore, ordered that cach Captain or officer commanding a capanany, do forthtain er officer commanding a company, do forthwith nake out a return, seding forth,
1-t. The number of commissioned officers in

his company.

2d. The number of non-commissioned officers

2d. The number of non-commissioned of the number of effective privates. 4th. The number of non-effective privates; and 5th. The number and description of public arms. if any; and that he immediately cause the said re-turn to be delivered to the Colonel or officer com-manding the Regiment to which he belongs. The Colonels or officers commanding regiments, will cause these company returns to be immediately consolidated, adding the field and staff officer and cause these regimental returns to be delivered to the Brigadier Generals, or officers commanding the brigades to which they respectively belong, without delay. The Brigadier Generals, or officers commanding brigades, will cause the registraterorums to be consolidated, and adding the brigade strift, cause these brigade returns to be insected. mediately delivered to the Major Generals, or offi-cers commanding the divisions to which they re-spectively belong, who will immediately consolidate the brigade returns, adding the division staff, and cause them to be delivered to the Communications. der-in-Chief—who will be dasappointed if he does not receive complete raturns from every division by the 20th of March next. The preparation of a company return is the work of fifteen minutes, at most; and that of the consolidated regimentals

brigade, and division returns, cannot require more received; and yet, to the reproach of our militia officers, and to be maintest detriment of the State, it has been impossible to obtain a full return of the milton for many years past. Let this reproach exist no longer. Every community should at least know its own strength. All officers, according to rank, will extend this

GEO. MeDUFFIE.

#### NEW DEELG CHEMICAL STORE. HAMBURG, S. C.

WINDING offers for sale, Wholesale and DYF-STUFFS, PATENT AD DICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY, &c. &c.

Where may at all times be had a general assortment of articles in the above line, recommended to be of Superior quality, and will be disposed of on very moderate terms.

Persons wishing to purchase are invited to call.

Humburg, S. C. March 31, 1826 8—i

#### R (D ) H 6 ' FT.

WILL attend at the following place • to collect taxes for the year 1835.
On Monday, 11th April, at Hatcher's Pond
"Tuesday, 12th "Ridge."

" Tuesday, 14th April, at Hatcher's Pon " Tuesday, 12th " Ridge, " Wednesday 13th " Williams' " Thursday 14th " Mt. Williams, " Friday 15th " Pope's, " Saturday 16th " Coleman's,

" Monday 18th " Cothran's, " Richardson's, " Tuesday 19th

" Wednesday 20th " Thursday 21st " " Danton's, " Friday 22nd " Sheppard's,

" " Mosely's,
" Liberty Hill, Saturday 23d " Monday, 25th

" " Tucker's, " Tuesday 26th " Wednesday 27th " " Collier's, " Thursday 28th " " Cloud's. " Friday 29th

" " Beach Island, " Saturday 30th " " Hamburg, S On Monday 2nd of May I will strend Edgefield Court House, after which time

my Books will be closed for the present year.

B. F. GOUEDY, Tax Collector E. D.

8-c

March 31, 1836

#### CATTON.

Tall. Public is warned not to lede for a Note of Hand, given by the subscriber to Tally I. Suffixor, for Two Thousand Uve Pandred Dollars; dated about the 14th March last, and payable the 25th December next. The consideration for which the New was given, baying failed. I am determined not to pay the same or any part of it, tudess compelled by law. ANDERSON ARNOLD. Laurens District, April 7.

Information Wanted. THOMAS REYNOLDS, now I understand

in 24th District, the Subscriber is auxious to know | where he now is. Any adormation upon the sub-ject, to Mr. Widiam Protice, Sea., at Edgefield Court House, S. C., will be than fully received, LABURN MORGAN.

BF The Columbia Telescope will give the above two insertions, and forward his account to this Office for payment. March 24, 1836

# a octry.

[FOR THE EDGEFIED ADERETISER.] The Seminole War-No. 2.

Brave Nullifiers, fierce and bold, Lon did not join this war for gold, Your case does seem most hard; You left your homes, and wives, and friends, And hasten'd to the darksome glens, The dearest rights to guard.

But fate consigned you to a place The last amide the liminan race,
Where laureis graph be found.
That spot by nauze was design'd, For actions of another kind, No place for fair renown.

Dame nature, in creating shows, Spread wide the Orange and the Rose, And made a fertile land; Said here I will ordain a change, I'll give fish, fowl, and beast a range, No residence for man.

No prowling Savage dare to stay. They only dart will snatch their prey, They dry these stygean lands: Thro' lakes and pends they take their chase The water to their knees and waist, Through hosts of buzzing bands.

This spot, (though strange, is surely true,) This cursed spot, was chose for you, And all its plagues you bore; Condemn then not your cruel fate, (When seen aright her ways are straight,) But all her works adore

You, only you, could brave that place, And guard from barm the wretched ruce, Who but for you must die: Then fear ye not, ye little band, Of chivalrous sons from freedom's lord. Your fame shall ever fly.

\* Camp McRea.

#### Miscellancous.

MRS. SOMERVILLE, THE FEMALE
ASTRONOMER.
This lady is, we believe, a little over 40 ears of age. She was born in Scotland. When about fifteen years old, she happened to overhear her brother repeating, as a chool exercise, the demonstration of a proposition in geometry. Her attention was arrested, and her genius then felt the first conscious impulse of its master spring. She instantly procured a copy of Euclid, and found delight in exploring its pages.

Some time afterwards she inquired of Professor Playfair, i. there would be ony harm in a young lady studying Latin. He asked her why see wished to study Latin.—She replied, "Because I long to read Newou's Principia."

He encouraged her to make the musual, and, as it was then thought, during attempt. Besides the Latin, she is possessed of every nodern scientific language, and is, without loubt, one of the very first astronomers of this age. Her name shining over England, together with that of La Piace on the conment of Europe, and Bowditch in America constitutes the great constellation of astronomical science of the present day. How inscrutable are the workings of

genius! Where it has not been kindled by It is beyond the CHEMICALS, DYE WOODS power of circumstance to quench its flames. Astronomy and Mathematics have found their most illustrious votaries in our times —not in the chairs of professorships with learned titles and rich endowments—not in the silent retreats of academical leasure—but in the legislative halls of revolutionary France, on the deck of an American merchantman, and amid the cares of a nursery.

A friend of ours, when visiting Mrs. Somerville's family, happened to ask her inshand what was contained in certain drawers he was opening. He replied, "Mrs. Somerville's diplomas." She has received them from literary and scientific societies in all parts of the world except America. The following anecdote will show the opinion entertained of her by La Place. with whom she had long been in the habit of corresponding on scientific subjects. She has been twice married, first to a Mr. Clegg, -afterwards to Dr Semerville, her present husband. The mendents of her domestie history were unknown to ba Place; and he coce told a friend there were proba-

But, besides her wonderful attainments in this department, Mrs. Somerville is an accomplished scientific and practical musiriah, first rate pointer in oils, a learned chemist, and a thorough mineralogist and botanist.

At the same time, this extraordinary woman is a pattern of social and domestic virtue, discharging in a most extraordinary manner, every duty to her friends and family. Her society is delightful, her man-ner engaging, and her heart evidently the abode of every aminine affection and Christian grace .- Torch Light

A TENDER HEARTED WIFE .-- A broken hearted woman, as she calls herself, Mrs. Laure Hont, of Broadalian, Mont. co. N. Y. notifies the public through the Amsterdam Intelligencer, that her dear husband Josiah and drew a Lot of Land in Lee County, No. 253, ed. to parts unknown—and she forbids all ed to paris unknown-and she forbids all girls, old maids or widows to meddle with or marry him, under the penalty of the law. She carnestly enceats all editors throughout the world, to lay the foregoing information before their readers. Mrs. Hunt will perceive that we have complied with her re-

quest.—[Courier and Laquirer.
And we too.—[N. Y. Transcript.

And we three.—[Cincinnati Mirror
And we four.—[Standard.
And we five.—[Western Methodist
And we six.—[Zion's Herald.
And we seven.—[Maine Free Press
And we eight.—[Mo. Free Press.
And we nine.—[Woodstock Whig.
Leave her bed and board, the willian! and
e ten.—[National Earle.

e ten .- [ National Eagle.

And strayed to parts unknown, the vagaond! and we eleven .- [ All Guz. And we make up the dozen .- [N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.
He left her bed! O, the vagrum! and

we a Baker's dozen - Pittsburgh States-

And we start him again .- [Miner's Jour Keep him moving. Salt River is too good for him .- [Jackson Courier.

May be have corns on his toes and pains in his ribs all the days of his life. Leave a woman's bed and board, the graceless knave! We'll give him the sixteenth kick.-[Carliste Republican.

Oh, the vagabond' he deserves an additional kick, and we'll give him the seventeenth. -[Cleareland Herald. Break a woman's heart, the fiend !- Take

that too,—Painesville Telegraph.

The fellow deserves to have his head ombed with a three legg'd stool, his shins rubbed down with brick bats, and his eye-lids buttoned back to the blaze of a July sun; give him another shove, and Hunt him, ye

spinsters !- Washington Mirror. We will join hands with our nineteen brethren-we will score him-a wretchwe hope that all girls, old maids, or widows. in our neighborhood, will shun him .-- Edgefield Advertiser.

A QUARER'S LETTER TO HIS WATCH-MAKER .- I herewith send thee my pocket clock, which greatly standeth in need of thy friendly correction: the last time he was at thy friendly school, he was no ways reformed, nor even in the least benefitted thereby; for I perceive by the index of his mind that he is a liar, and the truth is not in him: that his motions are wavering and irregular: that his pulses are sometime very quick, which betokeneth not an even temper, at other times it waxeth slugglish, (notvithstanding I freequently urge him,) that when he should be on his duty, as thou knowest his usual name denotheth, I find him sleeping and slumbe. -or, as the vanity of human reason phr. ethit, I catch him napping, hence I am induced to believe he is not right in the inward man. Exmaine him therefore, and preve him, theseech thee, thereughly; that thou mayest, being well-acquainted with his inward frame and disposition, draw him from the error of his ways, and show him the path wherein he should go. It grieveth me to think, and when I ponder thereon, I am nearly of opinion that his body is foul, and the whole mass is corrupted, cleanse himtherefore with thy charming physic, from all pollution, that he may vibrate and circulate according to the truth. Livili place him for a few days under thy care, and pay for board as thou requirest it. In thy last thou charged me with one eighth of a pound,

thyself on this occasion with a right judgcorrecting hand upon him, let it be without passion, lest thee drive him to destruction. Do thou regulate his motion for the time to come, by the motion of the light that ruleth the day, and let him learn from the unerring guide, the true calculation of his table and equator, and when thou findest him converted from the error of his ways, and more conformable to the above menfioned rules, then do thou send him home with a just bill of charges drawn out by the spirit of moderation, and it shall be sent in the root of all evil to thee.

## MEASURING CORN.

The following rule for ascertaining the mantity of shelled Corn, in a house of any imensions, is by William Murray, Esq. of South Carolina, and was read before the St. John's Colleton Agricultural Society, and communicated, by them for publication in the Southern Agriculturist.

bly but two women in the world who could read his "Mechanique Celeste"—one of whom was Mr. Ciegg, the other Mrs. depth thro'out, ascertain the length breadth somervilles. sions together, and their products by 4; then cut of one figure from the right of this last product. This will give so many Justicles and a decimal of a bushel of shelfed Corn-If it be required to find the quantity of ear Corn, substitute 8 for 4, and cut off one figure as before.

Example-In a bulk of Corn in the enr. reasoving 12 feet long, 11 feet broad and feet deep, there will be 316 bushels and Stenths of a bushel of shelled Corn, or 633 bushels and 6 tenths of ear Corn-as;

1 11 132 132 792 316,8 633,6

The decimal 4 is used when the object is o find the quantity in shelled Corn, because that decimal is the half of the decimal 8 and it requires two bushels of ear Corn to make one of shelled Corn. In using these rules a half bushel should be added for every hundred, that amount of error result ing from the substitution of the decimals.

rom the N. Y. Com. Advertiser.] TION OF FIESCHI AND HIS MIPLICES, FOR AN ATTEMPT N THE LIFE OF THE FRENCH

On Monday evening, 20th Feb., as was experted, the Court of Peers condemned Frecht, the Court of Peers condemned for the Court of Peers condemned to the Search of Peers and Pepin to death, Boireau to this years imprisonment with hard labe, but acquitted the remaining prisoner, Busher, who during the same night was discovered to the effect of the sentence upon the same was various. Fieschi appears the peer thinderstruck at first, became the peer thinderstruck at first, became the peer solon, and was described even as cheerful. Morey, the old man, received the court ful. Morey, the old man, received the court

ful. Morey, the old man, received the communication of his doom with resignation ; but all the feebleness of Pepin's character was made manifest when it came to his turn to learn his lot.

On Friday morning, at ten minutes past eight delock, the awful sentence of law was carried into effect upon Fieschi and his accomplices.

portment a degree of calmness and resignation that formed a strong contrast with the weakness and irresolution displayed by him during his trial. On reaching the fatal platform, helboweil to the assembled multitude, resigned himself into the bands of the executione, and in another moment ceased to

The appearance of the next prisoner, (Morey) who ascended the scalloid excited an intenely painful feeling among the populace. In consequence of his extreme de-bility, he was actually lifted on the scaffold the executioner and his assistants, by whom he was strapped to the fatal board. The knift then descended, and almost before the courless and breathless multitude could perceive the signal given for its fall, the

Fieselj, though he saw the axe raised, colored with the blood of his accomplices. never slowed the slightest emotion of fear, or horro, but continued to converse with those around him till the assistant executioner laid his hand upon his shoulder as indicating that he fatal moment had arrived.— He mounted the steps with extraordinary rapidity, and placing himself in the attitude of an ofate, pronounced the following words, with a cleir and firm voice: "I am about to appear hears my God. I have told the truth. I de content. I have rendered a service to my country, by pointing out my accomplices. I have told the truth and no in the state of th delivered himself into the hands of his exe-

The entire of the fatal ceremony occupied but the brief space of five mimutes, it being exactly fifteen minutes after 8 o'clock when the reaking axe fell upon the last of the criminals.

There is an American gentleman residing in Paris of the name of Thorne, whose wealth which I will pay when thy work deserves is a immense as to enable him to vie in splen-ir. I cutreat thee, friend John, to demean dor with the richest of the English residents ment, according to the gift which is in thee. of his recent balls, was probably the most and prove thyself a workman that need not brilliant ever given in the Capital. On the be ashamed. And when thou layest thy day of the fete he sent 24,000 frances to the proper official characters to be distributed to the poor. An amusing incident occurred during the evening. A letter was received from the Police office informing Col. Thorne that by means of forged invitation, fifty thieves had obtained admittance into his sa loons. The consternation was excessive. The gentlemen felt their pockets, and the

> for her diamonds, and the Dake of Devonshire took snuff with an embarrassed air out

Daily Adv.

THE CROUP .- Dr. Fisher, in the last number of the Medical and Surgical Jour nal, recommends to mothers and nurses when a child is seized with that dangerous disease, the croup, to apply immediately and perseveringly, until medical aid can l obtained, to the throat and upper part of the chest, sponges of napkins dipped in out so that the water may not ooze from them. The remedy was first suggested by German physician, and has been practised with decided and uniform success.

have associated for the purpose of cultivating the Beet, and introducing the manufacture of the Beet root Sugar. They have ent a person to France for the purpose of obtaining information in relation to the manufacture. Boston Daily Advertiser.

After the late conflagration in the Arsenal in Frankfort, Kentucky, a brass field piece was taken out of the rubbish uninjured. This piece was captured from Burgoyne, at Saratoga, surrendered to the British by Hull re-taken by Harrison at the Thames; pre-

Many thousand bushels of coffee are by ing in South street covered by a temporary shed, baving deen dug out from the ruin of one of the stores, so nicely burned by the late fire, that it only requires cleaning and grinding to be fit for use. This affords to grocers a fine opportunity for speculation .-

#### Congressional.

SPEECH OF MR. CALHOUN. OF SOUTH CAROLINA, ON THE ABOLIT PETITIONS.

In the Senate of the United States,

"scheeday March 9.

The question of receiving the petition from Lemsylvanic for the abolition of the ery in the District of Columbia, being finder excisions.

Mr. Almour ose and said: If the state of the Santo is fully made up or the rate of the senators from Vermout, all who have spoken have avowed their conviction,

he action of the Senate, but that the peti-

ions are highly mischievous, as tending to

agitate and distract the country, and to

endanger the Union itself. With these con-

cessions, I may fairly ask, why should these petitions to received? Why receive, when

we have made up our minds not to act !

Why idly waste our time and lower our

dignity in the useless ceremony of receiv-

ing to reject, as is proposed, should the petitions be received? Why, finally receive,

what all acknowledge to be dangerous and

mischievous! But one reason has or can

he assigned-that not to receive would be

a violation of the right of petition, and of

ourse, that we are bound to receive, how-

ions may be. If such be the fact, there

is an end to the question. As great as would be the advantage to the abolitionists,

we are bound to receive; if it would be

violation of the right of petition not to

receive, we must acquiesce. On the other hand, if it shall be shown, not only that we

are not bound to receive, but that to receive,

on the ground on which it has been placed.

would sacrifice the constitutional rights of

his body, would yield to the abolitionists

The decision, then, of the question now

before the Senate is reduced to the single

point. Are we bound to receive these peti-

ions? or to vary the form of the question,

When the ground was first taken, that is

east fear of refutation, that stretched to

the utmost, the right cannot be extended

beyond the presentation of a petition, at which point the rights of this body com-

mence. When a petition is presented, it is

before the Senate. It must then be acted on. Some disposition must be made of it

before the Senate can proceed to the con-

sideration of any other subject. This no one will deny. With the action of the

Senate its rights commence—rights secured

y a direct provision of the Constitution.

which clothes each House with the right of regulating its own proceedings, that is, to determine, by fixed rules, the order and

petition beyond presentation, is clearly to

extend it beyond that point, where the ac-

ion of the Senate commences, and as such.

s a manifest violation of its constitutional

ween the right of petition and the right of

the Senate to regulate the proceedings,

dearly fixed, and so perfectly defined as not

controversy, had it not been questioned in

"Before any petition or memorial addres-

ed to the Senate shall be received, and read

at the table, whether the same shall be in-

troduced by the President or a member, a

brief statement of the contents of the pe-

tition or memorial shall verbally be made

Mr. Jefferson's remarks: "Regularly,

by the introducer."-Rule 24.

cuce to it:

ights. Here then we have the innier be

would be a violation, I could concerly per-suade myself that those who took it were

ion not to receive them?

indertake to perform.

ever objectionable and dangerous the peti-

have spoken have avowed their conviction, not only that they contain nothing requiring

Pepin was the first to descend from his vehicle. He mounted the scaffold with a firm step, and exhibited in his entire de-

wre:chet criminal was a headless corpse.

Upon this be turned quickly round and

laties held fast to their jewelry.

The Dutchess of Southerland trembled of a gold box.

No losses however occurred, the enjety of the evening was soon restored .- Albany

BEET ROOT SUGAR .- Several gentlemen If what I have asserted required confirmation, ample might be found in our rules which embody the deliberate sense of the Government to this day. Among them the Senate has prescribed that of its proceedings on the presentations. It is contained in the 24th Rule, which I ask the Secretary to read, with Mr. Jefferson's remarks in refer-

Congress to Governor Shelby and by the Gov. to the State of Kentucky

motion for receiving it must be made and seconded and a question put, whether it shall be received; but a cry from the House of he formality of the anestion." N. Y. Daily Adv.

out alteration, in all the subsequent changes and modifications of the rules, we have the strongest evidence of the deliberate senso of this body in reference to the point under

consideration. I feel that I might here terminate the discussion. I have shown conclusively that the right of petition cannot possibly be extended beyond presentation. At that point it is met by the rights of the Senate; and it follows as a necessary consequence, that so far from being bound to receive these petitions, so far would a rejection be from violating the right of petition, were it left perfectly free to reject or receive at pleasure; to deprive us of which would violate the rights of this body, secured by the Constitution.

But on a question of such magnitude, I feel it to be a duty to remove every diffi-culty; and, that not a shadow of doubt may remain, I shall next proceed to reply to the objections our opponents have made to the grounds I have taken. At the head of these, it has been urged, again and again, that petitioners have a right to be heard, and that not to receive petitions is to refuse a hearing. It is to be regretted that, throughout this discussion, those opposed to us have dealt in such vague generalities, and ventured assertions with so all they could hope at this time, and would all they could hope at this time, and would surrender all the outworks by which the slave holding. States can defend their and how that right is violated by a refusal to receive? Had they thought proper to this information, it would at least little attention to facts. Why have they have greatly facilitated my reply; but as it is, I am constrained to inquire into the different senses in which the assertion may be taken, and then to show that in not one of them is the right of petition in the slight-

Would it be a violation of the right of petiest degree, infringed varefusal to receive. What then is meant by the assertion that the printioners here a right to the heard? Is it meant that they have a right to appear in the Senate Chamber in person in carnest, so contra-, was it to all my to present their petition, and to be heard in its defence! If this be the meaning, the provisions of the Constitution : but the dullest apprehension must see that the finding it so earnestly maintained, I have question on receiving, has not the slightest ince earefully investigated the subject and bearing on such right. If they have the the result has been a confirmation of my right to be heard personally at our bar, it is first impression, and a conviction that the not the 24th rule of our proceedings, but the 10th, which violates that right That claim of right is without a shadow or foundation. The question, I must say, has not rule expressly provides that a motion to admit any person whatever within the doors of the Senate to present a petition, shall been fairly met. Those opposed to the side which we support, have discussed the question as if we denied the right of peti- be out of order, and of course excludes the tion, when they could not but know that the petitioners from being heard in person .true issue is not as to the existence of the right, which is acknowledged by all, but its extent and limits, which not but one of our the Senate, and read in their hearing. It apponents has so much as attempted to asertain. What they have declined doing, I joyed in the present instance to the fullest extent. The petition was presented by the There must be some point, all will agree, Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Buchanan) where the right of petition ends, and in the usual mode, by giving a statement of this body begins. Where is that its contents, and on my call was read by the point? I have examined this question Secretary at his table. arefully, and I assert boldly, without the

But one more sense can be attached to the assertion. It may be meant that the petitioners have a right to have their petiions discussed by the Senate. If this bo intended, I will venture to say that there never was an assertion more directly in the teeth of facts than that which has been so frequently made in the course of this disrussion-that to refuse to receive the petiion is to refuse a hearing to the petitioners. Has not this question been before us for months? Has not the petition been discussed day after day, fully and freely, in all its bearings? And how, with these facts before us, with the debates still ringing in our ears, any Senator can rise in his place orm of its action. To extend the right of and gravely pronounce that to refus to receive this petition is to refuse a hearing to the petitioners-to refuse discussion, in the broadest sense, is past my comprehension. Our oppenents, as if in their eagerness to circumscribe the rights of the Sen ate, and to enlarge those of the abolitionist (for such must be the effect of their course) have closed their senses against facts passo admit of mistake, and I would add, of ing before their eyes; and have entirely overlooked the nature of the question now before the Senate, and which they have been so long discussing.

The question on receiving the petition, not only admits the discussion, but admits it in the most ample manner; more so, in ract, than any other except the final question on the rejection of the prayer of the tition, or some tantamount question. What ever may go to show that the petition is er is not deserving the action of this body, may be freely urged for or against it, as has been done on the present occasion .-In this respect there is a striking difference between it and many of the subsequent questions which may be raised after reces ion, and particularly the one made by Senator from Tennessee, (Mr. Grundy who now is so strennous an advocate favor of the right of the petitioners to ! heard. He spoke with great apparent con. placency of his course, as it respects anoth receive, or even a silence, dispenses with er of these petitions. And what was the course ? He who is now so eager for dis Here we have a confirmation of all I cussion, to give a hearing, moved to lay the have asserted. It clearly proves that when a petition is presented, the action of the off all discussion.